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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1906.

A man's first care should be to avoid the representes of his own heart; the next, to escape the censures of he world.

—Addison.

Give Us a Highway Commission.

The Lassiter-Withers road bill, if en-acted into a law, will not result at once in a system of highways throughout Virginia, but it will be a step in the right direction. The first step to be taken is to establish a state highway commission, with competent engineers in charge to map out, direct and supervise the work that may be done in the several counties, and this would be well worth the cost, even though it should be impracticable to use jail and penitentlary convicts for road-working. We need, first of all, a system. After that is done the details may be worked out from time to time. It behooves the Legislature to do everything in its power to protect the road fund in the several countles from waste. Even if the State is not able to afford aid by making appropriations or by is still worth while to devise some plan by which the money which the counties themselves raise for the purpose of improving the roads may be wisely, judiciously and scientifically expended.

Normal Schools,

Thirty-odd years ago the people of Virtablished a system of public schools. cumstances we proceeded upon the asthat the providing of schools was all that we needed to do. Like other beedful to do the real work of educating and that we cannot have real teachers without training them at the expense

without training teachers, but it would not work So dld France and other countries of the old world, So did Massachusetts and New York and Wis onsin and other States of the American Union, but these, too, had all to give it Prussia maintains 200 normal chools, 34 of them having been established in the last ten years. France has 172. Massachusetts has ten, supported by osting \$322,000. And no investments that mparable to the returns from these large sums, spent in training teachers. Virginia is reaching out in the same statecraft that has marked our civic life in this generation. It will not be long before an untrained teacher will be looked upon in Virginia as no less an anormaly than an untrained physician. Those who live to see it will also see Virginia on the return to her lost leadership.

A Needed Change in Our Commercial Law.

E. P. Cox yesterday offered in the House a bill which seeks to correct a venerable error in our law merchant namely, that the death of the drawer of a check operates as a revocation of the authority of the bank upon which it is drawn to pay it after notice of the death. The practical operation of the law today is that if a debtor pays his creditor with a check, and the latter, instead of presenting it at once, sends it through the usual channels of his own bank and the clearing house, and by the hour of the next day that it reaches the drawee bank, the debtor has suddenly paid nature's last debt, the bank must refuse payment, and the creditor must look to the personal representatives of the debtor. These, however, are allowed twelve months in which to settle the estate, and they must pay the demands against i pro rata. If there are not sufficient assets to satisfy the holder of the check and the other creditors, he must scale

Cases of this sort are constantly aris ing in banking circles. Frequently payby check, and, of course, with the increase in the interval between payment and presentation, the chances of loss on this account grow apace. Again, parties and sometimes weeks, doubtless ignorant of the law, and leviting less by their inaction. The necessary conclusion is that settlements by individuals in large transactions should be made only with certified checks, the obligation in that event | ished from the face of the earth, It

that of the drawer.

given by a partnership, for the death of one member of the firm does not revoke its checks. The bank continues to pay them as before. Nor does the death of the drawed of a bill of exchange, such as a draft upon a party in another place, in any way affect the duty of the drawed to pay it upon demand or otherwise, acfusion, surprise and dismay when one who has cashed a check, not necessarily for the drawer, or who has taken it a cash from a third party, is told that because of the sudden death of the drawer he must await payment indefinitely, although the bank has the money to the drawer's credit.

We understand that the leading authorities upon this branch of the law, such as Mr. Daniel and others, strongly inveigh against the rule as unreasonable and unjust, one of them going so far as to pronounce it as a substantial fraudworker. "If," he says, "It is a fraud in the drawer to withdraw his funds during his life, so as to prevent payment of the check, is it any less a fraud for the repesentative to do the same, or for the law to do it in the name of technical liberty to change the long accepted doctrine, and they remit the subject to the sound discretion of the Legislature. We venture to express the hope that the present General Assembly may correct this defect in the laws of this State by the enactment of a brief statute which will authorize the payment by the bank in such cases of all checks presented within a reasonable time, say two weeks after notice of the death of the drawer Such a statute would effectuate the purpose of the debtor by making mandatory the payment of the debt which he had designated, and thus in another particular would remove the reproach, so often cast upon the law, of sacrificing common sense and manifest intention to narrow and arbitrary technicality.

Joseph's Corner in Wheat.

In Monday's paper we referred briefly to the fact that Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., on Sunday held up Joseph to his Bible class as a model of virtue and thrift, and it was mentioned in con clusion that Joseph's venture in the cereals was the first "corner" ever put through successfully.

It is an interesting story, Joseph had been sold by his brethren into Egypt and had become the servant of Pharaoh. Now, Pharaoh had a remarkable dream and Joseph was the interpreter thereof. He told his lord that the significance of the dream was that there were to b seven years of plentiful harvest, to be followed by seven years of famine. He also advised Pharaon that it would be the part of wisdom for him to buy up years of plenty and store it up and to follow. Pharaoh was duly impresseand taking Joseph at his word made him the first lord of the land and gave him full power to carry out his thrifty pol-Joseph bought wheat and bought wheat in the pit, until all the barns which he could secure were filled.

At the end of seven years the famina and by and by the people came to Joseph to buy wheat. He supplied all the demands and put the price in Pharach's treasury, but the famine continue: and when the people came next to buy cattle in exchange for wheat and put them into Pharach's pens. The famine still continued, and finally the people came and said that they were without have wheat, so Joseph took the lands of the people in exchange for wheat, and took the people themselves to be the ser vants of the king.

Joseph has been greatly condemned for cornering the wheat and taking advantage of the people's misfortune to profit thereby, and if the story had ended just where we have left off; if there were no would be irresistible that Joseph was more hard-hearted and grasping than the most merciless trust magnate who ever profitted out of the necessities of Graves. the public.

But fortunately the story does not end here, Joseph's brethren, who had sold him into bondage, were among those who same to buy wheat, and there is no more beautiful story in print than the inter view between himself and those who had treated him so brutally. It is a story of love and forgiveness, of generosity and magnanimity, and it is hard to fall into the spirit of it without being wellnight moved to tears. The pathos of it all is delightful. It is in this part of the narrative that we see the true Joseph loving heart, that he had, to use a favorcompassion. Joseph's tender love for his father and his brethren and his treatment of them when, in their distress, h had them in his power, furnishes indisput able proof that he was not a hard-hearted grasping monopolist.

Pursuing the story to the conclusion,

it is related: "And Joseph bought all the land of Egypt for Pharaoh, and as for the people he removed them to cities from one and of the borders of Egypt even to the other end thereof. Then Joseph said untithe people; Behold I have bought you this day and your land for Pharaoh; lo, here is seed for you, and ye shall sow the land and it shall come to pass it the increase that ye shall give the fiftl part unto Pharaoh and four parts shall be your own, for seed of the field, and for your food and for them of your household and for food for your little ones. And the people said: "Thou hast saved our lives."

Is it not clear, therefore, that after all Joseph did his countrymen a great vice? If he had failed to buy up the wheat and keep it against the years of famine, the wheat would have gone to waste and the people would have perbecoming that of the bank, not merely true that he made a great profit for his lord and master, but it is also true that The law is the reverse as regards checks by his foresight and thrift he saved the

people and the people publicly confessed

Let us be fair to Joseph. He was no he ruler of the land, but only a servant of his king, Considering the moral, of heathen kings in those days, we rather think that Joseph did the best he could for the people.

The Experiment Station.

Many seem to be under the impression that the Agricultural Experiment Station at Blacksburg is a part of the Polytechnic Institute. But they are separated in stitutions, but are associated in the work for farmers. The experiment station was established in accordance with act of Congress approved March 2, 1897, known as the Hatch act, and its object is to acquire and diffuse useful and practical information on subjects connected with agriculture and to promote scientific investigation and experiment respecting the principals and application of agricultural

principals and application of agricultural science; and, further,

"To conduct original researches or verify experiments on the physiology of plants and animals; the diseases to which they are severally subject, with the remedies for the same; the chemical composition of useful plants at their different stages of growth; the comparative advantages of rotative cropping as pursued under a yarying series of crops; the capacity of new plants and trees for acclimation; the analysis of soils and water; the chemical composition of manures, natural and artificial, with experiments designed to test their comparative effect on crops of different kinds; the adaptation and value of grasses and forage plants; the composition and digestibility of the different kinds of food for domestic animals; the scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese, and such other researches or experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the State as may be deemed advisable."

This institution has done much valuable work for farmers, and we were recently informed by a dairyman that suggestion which he received therefrom had enabled him to reduce his bill for cow feed near ly one-half without in any way stinting the cows or impoverishing the milk. That sort of education is very practical. The experiment station deserves every encouragement.

Warning to Huntsmen.

The robin redbreasts are now making to huntsmen that it is unlawful to shoot them until after February 15th. The season for shooting robins is from February 15th to April 1st. The possession of game birds protected by law during the season in which it is unlawful to hunt or kill them is prima facie evidence of the guilt of the person in whose posfor violating the game laws is a fine of not less than five or more than fifty dollars, or imprisonment in jail for not more than thirty days, or both. Be good and be careful.

The New Baltimore.

Baltimore has just celebrated the second "celebrated," for it appears from the ing. At any rate, Baltimore has rapidly recovered from what, at the time, seemed trict is \$5 per cent. rebuilt.

Only 138 lots in the new district are va cant, and the valuation of the new buildings is estimated at \$20,000,000, or about all the old buildings.

The plans and undertakings which have been consummated, or which are proposed, are estimated to aggregate an expenditure of nearly \$200,000,000, to which merchants and property owners contribute about \$120,000,000, public corporations +-7. 0.0,000 and the people generally, \$50,000,000. That is a great exhibit, and we heartly congratulate our neighbors of the Bay on their courage and enterprise.

Georgia judge had issued an order restraining the Hon. John Temple Graves from editing the Atlanta News. We are now informed that the court has modified Graves to edit and write under certain restrictions. We do not believe that the order will be executed. We do not believe that it is possible to modify Editor

do well as leading chorus-girl,

Japan hastens to explain that she didn't know it was loaded. Dr. Rainsford's resignation does not necessarily mean that clerical damns

have had their day. If Greene should prove the Gaynor would envy make Gaynor Greene? No

Since the Boer war England has de-

Any way you look at it, Morocco is pretty sure to get a good leathering. The indignant householder is as likely as not to spell it coal-wave.



Poer Appetite. Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Flatulency. Colds, Griope, or Malaria.

NOURISH

the body, don't dose it with medicine. Scott's Emulsion is the best nourishment in existence. It is more than a food; you may doubt it, but it digests perfectly easy and at the same time gets the digestive functions in a condition so that ordinary food can be easily digested. Try it if you are run down and your food doesn't nourish you. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

Rhymes for To-Day

Our Pig.

Our Pig.

We had a pig;
He was not very big—
Oh, say he was a shoat,
Or there abouts—
But blacker than a coat,
As black as any nig;
And he cared not a fig
For stys and such like rig;
He rambled like a goat—
Oft gave us pains to noteHis whereabouts.

But he grew fat, Wherever he was at; He waxed, the more he went, More succulent. Ah, how he ate-that swine! Ah, how he ate-that swine!
His appetite was fine,
And oh, we noticed that,
And praised his greedy bent;
Twas just as we had meant—
We'd marked him for the plot. And so there came a day We called him in from play, And stuck him in the neck-And oh, he screamed by Heck, So truculent!

Tavas like Cyclops— Bût oh, he made such chops, Such nasty, savory gloss (Ah, glossagest) You'd not be at a loss To eat 6 at a foss And then to rise and toast
His elegance when roast—
Which lured one on to cram
A trencherman's full boast,
And, oh, he made good ham winter supper's

Merely Joking.

just sworn off his taxes, "Of course,"
he said, "I, wouldn't deceive anybody,
but there's no deception in this sort of
h bluff," Clear of conscience, he went bluff," Clear of conscience, he went his way.-Philadelphia Ledger.

Have You?—'One can't be too polite."
"Yes, they can. Ever had some one try
to hold your overcoat when the lining
was ripped in the sleeve?'—Indianapolis

The Widower's Mistake .- "You have lost your wife," said the minister, "but there is One that loves you rank will watch over you till your sorrow is but a sweet memory." "Do I'know her?" asked the widower, taking hotice.—Hous-

In Washington—"Doesn't the Speaker recognize you?" "The minute I get on my feet," answered the new congressman, "he recognizes me as one of the people he doesn't want to hear from."— Washington Star,

Demurrers to Evidence.

Editor The Times-Dispatch;
Sir,-The subject of demurrer to evidence, now under consideration in the Virginia Senate, is one of the utmos; importance. The demurrer is an antique and unscientific way of raising a question of law on evidence which has been tion of law or evidence which has been submitted to a jury. The effect of the demurrer is to withdraw from the jury demurrer is to withdraw from the jury all consideration of the facts and to submit to the court two questions, of which the second only, in strictness, is a question of law, namely, whether a verdict for the party who gave the evidence could be given, first, as a matter of law, rise dence could be given, first, as a matter of law, submit have the second only in strictness, is a question of law, namely, whether a verdict for the party who gave the evidence could be given, first, as a matter of law. The dence are could be given, first, as a matter of law. The dence could be given, first, as a matter of law in the dence o

especially in negligence and damage cases,
Since the year 1813 the United States courts have refused to compel parties; o join in the demurrerette evidence. It is in the discretion of the Faderal trial courts to allow if or not, as tifely see, fit; and the action of the courts in permitting or refusing it is not assignable as error on appeal. (Van Stone vs. Stillwell & Bierce, Mfgrs., 142 U. S., 134 decided in 1891.) This attitude of the Supreme Court of the Faited States was reached when Chief Justice Marshall was at the zenith of his great powers. The judges had before them the famous case of Gibson vs. Hunter, 2 H. Bl. 187, which required the party demurring to specify upon the record in writing the facts which he admitted. In the case of Fowle vs. Common Council of Alexandra (II Wheaton, 319, decided in February, 1826). Mr. Justice Story delivered the opinion of the court and relied upon and followed the case of Gibt. n vs. Hunter, requiring the party to admit upon, he record the facts, before the demurrer to the evidence could be received. As this had not been done, the judgment of the lower court in that case was reversed and judgment entered for the plaintiff.

In Virginia, Judge Moneure, in 1873, delivered the opinion of the court in the case of Trout vs. R. R. Co., 23 Gratt, 1635, which was an action for negligence, in which he held that it was, a rule of law in this State that a party may be compelled, in other words, forcing the evidence (f. in the opinion of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled, in other words, forcing the party to join in a demurrer, and thereby taking the consideration of the court, it is a case in which such joinder should be compelled, in other words, forcing the case of Trout vs. R. R. Co. But that case itself is founded upon an erroneous conception of the case of Gibson vs. Since the year 1813 the United States

year 1884).

Prof. James Bradley Thayer, the ablest writer on evidence who has perhaps ever lived, in his "Preliminary Treatise on Evidence," says: "The decision in Gibson vs. Hunter, so far as the advisory opinion of the judges may be thought to give the true reasons for it (for this is all we have to go by) had this effect, namely, it compelled the parties to reach an terement and specification as to what was thus admitted by the demurrer, before the case came to the court where the best of the court who have the true reached the effect to adjust below, before the single judge, all debate over this question; the demurring party was required to say, at that stage, exactly what he was admitting; the single judge might compel a joinder in demurrer, when proper admissions were made, and might compel a joinder in demurrer, when proper admissions were made, and might compel the making of proper admissions by allowing a refusal to join. And thus it was made sure that when the upper court-received the case it came to them purged of mere questions of general reasoning, with all the inferences of fact stated." (Pp. 235, 236.)

The party who demurs under the present system, does so in the vague expectation of getting something out of a court in the consideration of his evidence which he might not get from a jury.

The object of the pending bill is to

Sympathy for Millionaires.

Sympathy for Millionaires.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch;

Sir,—Only being is living circumstances I have great sympathy for the millionaires, since reading so much about them in the newspapers. Besides being purdended with so much money they have to take all the comments, good and bad. Seems to me they are awfully generous when I read of their giving thousands to schools and often wonder (as hey seem to be appreciated so little for it) why they do not change their plan of giving and come 'way out in the country and establish some good free graded schools among people who haven't the means and opportunities of reaching the big city would not be grunnling over their 'ill-gotten means' and now giving it back for notoriety, etc. Who is it would not like to be in Rocksfeller's, Carnegie's and other millionaires' places for a season? I a msure few would be so generous, A frue saying, the inferior will talk about the superior.

AN OLD READER.

That Pine Poll Rode That Pine Poll Rode.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.-I have read with much interest
"Subscriber's" article in Sunday's TimesDispatch "suggestion" on road building.
"Subscriber" claims that in 181 he crosslaid a creek flat, or road, with pine poles,
covering the same with four inches of
gravel, and used for twenty-one years
without repair. Will your correspondent
plase give an approximate tomage for
the winter months, and if his poles were
on a level with the creek flat or above
the line or saturation, and if above, how
much? Also to give us an idea as to the
flow of water in the creek, fast or slow,
and general drainage, and if the road is
located through the woods where parpetual shade prevails?

C. E. DICKINSON.

Monument to Poe.

Editor of The Tinres-Dispatch:

Sir.—The proposal of Mr. Charles Marshall Graves in to-day's Tinres-Dispatch that a memorial of Edgar Allen Poe be erected in Richmond pleased me thoroughly. By all means let this be done. As Mr. Graves points out Poe was pecularly the property of Richmond. Let us instify our claim to him by erecting a mountment to his illustrious memory. Richmond, Va. R. H. PITT.

A HAPPY HOME

one where health abounds. not be good health. cannot be good blood.

blood. Pure blood means health.

Health means happiness.

Hunter and an unfortunate misprint I the opinion of Chief Justice Eyre.
Judes Moncure, in the Virginia cass above referred to, approves this definition of a demurrer to the evidence: "The settled practice in Virginia, on demurrer to evidence, is that the demurrer shall set out the whole evidence, and that the court may compel the other party to join in the demurrer, without requiring the demurrant to, make a formal admission on the record of all the issues of fact which the court may think fairly deducible from the evidence demurred to;" and he further says that "by demurring to the evidence the demurrant waives all evidence on his part that conflicts with that of the other party, admits the credit of the evidence demurred to, admits all inferences of fact that may be fairly deduced from the evidence, but only such facts as are fairly deducible, and refers it to the court to deduce the fair inferences from the evidence." (23 Gratt., p. 857.)

ences from the evidence." (23 Gratt., p. 637.)
Demurrers to the evidence may first be noted in the reports of the year 145. (Year Book 34, Henry VI., p. 38, 7).
They were destroyed in England by the decision of the court in Gibson vs. Hunter (2 H. Blackstone, 187). This case was tried before Lord Kenyon in 1751, and was affirmed in the House of Lords in 1783. Since that time there has been no reported case of a demurrer to evidence in England. Lord Blackburn comments on this fact in Sewell vs. Burdick, 10. Appeal Cases, 74, 95 (decided in the year 1884).
Prof. James Bradley Thayer, the ablest writer on evidence who has perhaps ever lived in the this Uterlands.

pectation of getting something out of a court in the consideration of his evidence which he might not get from a jury.

The object of the pending bill is to make him state specifically in writing exactly what he does admit, so that the case will turn on the same point in the lower court as in the appellate court, and to confine the demurrant to a strict question of law. This ancient instrument of injustice fell wholly into disuse in England in consequence of the decision of Gbson vs. Hunter. In Trout vs. R. R. Co., 23 Gratt., 618, 635-640, the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia failed to understand, as Judges Story and Marshall had done in less and 1826, that the decision of Gibson vs. Hunter was a novelty, and that the demurrer in England had not survived the shock. They probably erred because of a misprint in Gibson vs. Hunter, where the opinion reads, "If the party who demurs will admit the evidence of the fact, the evidence of which fact is loose and indeterminate," etc. Professor Thayer says that in place of the word "evidence" we should read "existence." It is certain that the English courts so understood the decision, as well as all of the leading American courts, except Virginias.

The purpose of the Senate bill if to correct this wrong and put into the form of a statute the decision in Gbson vs. Hunter, Should it become a law, it will greatly tend to lessen delays and the expenses of litigation, as well as the contusion and uncertainty in cases where it is resorted to at present. The denurrer, as it exists to-day, is a great instrument of injustice, and relef can only come from the Legislature.

Respectfully, S. S. P. PATTESON.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 7, 1965.

With impure blood there can-With a disordered LIVER there

utt's Pils revivify the torpid LIVER and restore

its natural action. A healthy LIVER means pure

A MATTER OF HEALTH



A Cream of Tartar Powder

QUERIES ANDANSWERS

Pensions for Widows.

Please advise me through your query column if a widow of a Confederate, Vir-ginia soldier (married seven years after the war) is entitled to a pension the State. WID

Is it lawful to cut out a two-cent stamp from an unused stamped envelope and use it on another envelope, to be sent through But a stamped envelope which has had the wrong address placed on it

can be redeemed for a two-cent stamp

Stamped Envelopes.

Benedicts History of Baptists. Please advise C. A. G. through your juery columns that Mr. W. J. Kent, An-

at the office of purchase

tioch, Va., has a copy of "Benedict's History of the Baptists." W. J. K. Another copy is possessed by J. C. other by Mrs. B. M. Carter, Stephens City, Frederick county, Va.

Lamar's Reply.

Will you publish, or tell me where to find Senator Lamar's reply to a Norther: Senator's remarks on President Davis made upon the floor of the Senate some C. S. MeV.

tor in Congress and he will send copy of Congressional Record containing the

matter.

Pheasants. Please inform me through your "query and answer" column if there is a place in Virginia pheasants can be bought.

We do not answer such questions, but you may ascertain by applying to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Will you be kind enough to tell us what is "a Zithern." I have come across it in two or more novels lately, and it is spoken of in such terms I can form no idea what it is, except it is a musical instrument. By doing so you will oblige one of your readers.

JAS. K. G.

It is another form for eithern It. It is another form for eithern, It is as you suspect a musical instrument.

Church Property.

If a piece of property is conveyed for Sunday-school Chapel to three denomia Sinuary-scool Chapter to three genominations, and three trustees are appointed over the same. What authority have the trustees over said preperty? W. H. C. The trustees can make no disposal of the property without leave of court. See Pollard's Code, Chapter 64.

Deed of Trust.

(A) lones (B) \$500 and (B) wishes to secure (A) for the lone, but has no real estate, but has personal property to secure (A). What kind of paper has (B) to give to make (A) secure?

READER.

B should give A a deed of trust on his personal property, securing the payment of the \$200.

A Farming Problem.

A. B. and C. farm together and gets one-third and B. one-fourth and one-fifth and they make 60 barrels corn, what will each one's part be?

W. J. B. Why A will get 20 barrels, B. 15 barre's and C 12 barrels of course, but who gets the rest? You are evidently mixed.

Stamp Cancellation. Please tell why the method of pre-cancelling postage stamps was adopted. Also if users take any oath not to use same stamp second time.
A SUBSCRIBER.

The pre-cancelling of postage stamps was adopted by the department to pre vent their second use as far as possible but should a stamp be used a second time, even though it had not been properly cancelled, the user of said stamp is liable to a heavy fine.

Colonel Thomas Green.

Will you please insert this letter is columns of your paper, by which sought to obtain information about onel Thomas Green, who was killed at Gettysburg in General Pickett's charge, It is hoped this may catch the eye of a comrade who has this information, viz: What regiment he belonged to; also the circumstances under which he was killed; in fact, any information of interest about C. R. FONTAINE. R. F. D. No. 3, Crocket, Wythe Co., Va.

A Quotation.

Some one in your query column asked the origin of "Footprints on the Sands the bright of time." and in reply it was ascribed to the First Napoleon, but the line is a quo-tation from Longfellow's "Psalm of

'Lives of great men all remind us, Take no Substitute. All Druggists. We can make our lives subline;

Footprints on the sand of Time."
We do not recall. Every school bo, knows that the line as above quoted is from Longfellow's "Psaim of Life."

Joys and Fires.

Will you please answer through tomorrow's query column whether it is
lawful for boys to build fires in the
alleys back of the lots. By so doing
you will oblige me very much. D. B. L. Why don't you appeal to the chief of

Railroad Questions.

Railroad Questions.

1. Does the Southern Railway's fast mall train, No. 97, run 115 miles an hour on any part of the run from New York to New Orleans? What is the distance?

2. Is there an electric car in Germany that runs 125 miles an hour?

3. What is the fastest known running capacity of a steam locomotive?

A CONSTANT READER,

1. Distance New York to New Orleans,
La., 1,372 miles; distance Washington to New Orleans, La., 1,143 miles. No. 97 leaves Washington, D. C., 8 A. M.; arrives New Orleans, La., 11:15 A. M. Time Washington to New Orleans, La., 23 hours and 15 miles, an average of 41 miles an hour, including stops. Actual hour. It is possible that a train with this

schedule runs 65 or 70 miles an hour for short distances.

2. It is so reported. 2. We cannot advise you maximum running time of a locomotive, but think 80 miles an hour would about cover fastest time possible.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY February 8th.

1804—Lieutenant Collins and a party of British conficts landed in New South Wales to establish the first penal col

1805—A life preserver made of copper t an Englishman, who gave an exhib-tion of its use in the River Thames.

1829—A Te Deum chanted at St. Peters-burg in the presence of the imperial court to celebrate the capture of the fortress of Kail.

1830—An American ship arrived at Havre France, with 1,400 bales of cotton from Charleston, S. C. 1854—Comodore Perry and a party of American sallors landed in Japan to meet the native treaty commissioners. meet the native treaty commissioners.

1854—Colonel Fremont's party, after having lived on horse flesh for fifty days and been without food of any kind for two days, rescued by Colonel Babbitt, secretary of Utah Territory at a point four days fourney from Great Sait Lake, Frémont reached San Francisco in May, greatly enfeebled, and had to decline a public dimer.

1855-Election riots in Kansas.

1861-The United States arsenal at Little Rock, Ark., surrendered to Arkansas, 1862—General Burnside captured the six forts on Roanoke Island, taking about . 3,000 small arms and destroying all the Confederate fleet except two ves-sels. Union loss, fifty killed and 212 wounded; 2:500 prisoners and a large quantity of ammunition captured.

-The Confederate officials avenged themselves for Southern newspaper criticism by drafting all newspaper writers under forty-five years old. 4—A great woman's crusade against saloons, which later become the W. C. T. U. organization, started at Co-lumbus, Ohlo.

1884—Parnell, in the British House of Commons, moved a reply to the Queen's speech, declaring the govern-ment's policy in Ireland had been a follow.

failure.
4—The old United States warship
Kenrsarge, which sank the Confeder-ate cruiser Alabama in the famous
fight off Cherbourg, totally wrecked
on a reef off the coast of Nicaragua.

Wood's Seeds.

Alfalfa Seed INOCULATED Meady For Sowing.

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